

The News.

All nervousness in regard to General Sherman, is effectually put to rest by the official bulletin from the acting Secretary of War. Hood is again fleeing before our victorious army, and what damage he has done Sherman's line of communication, will soon be repaired.

Those who seek Sheridan early are pretty apt to find him. It will be seen that the gallant Crook scattered a portion of Longstreet's command on Saturday last.

The new anti-slavery constitution of Maryland has been adopted, as will be seen, by the aid of the soldiers' vote. The gallant soldiers, God bless them, are always true to the right wherever they may be.

Gold in New York is uneasy and several Wall Street speculators have suspended operations.

Where is E. G. Ryan, Esq.?

The close observer of political events in this State, cannot have failed to note the absence of a distinguished name from the muster roll of democratic leaders. The Ajax of that party one year ago and the talented author of the Ryan Address, is no longer active to marshal the democratic hosts and lead them forward into the thickest of the fight, as of yore! Verily, the old lion has retreated to his lair, and asses, with lion's skins on their rascally backs, essay to be leaders of the faction now calling itself democratic. Heretofore, in every political battle that has been fought in this State, E. G. Ryan has been the Redoubtable Dhu of his party.

"A blast upon his bugle horn,
Was worth five hundred men!"

The famous address which bears his name cemented the broken fragments of his falling party together, in 1862, and held it to its infamous work of opposition to every measure of the Administration. Always able, always eloquent, he was a leader among the leaders of his political faith, and generously furnished nearly the whole capital stock upon which the St. Charles, the Sanborns and the George B. Smiths of Wisconsin, carried on their furious trade. But where is he now? Not in the front rank, as of yore, to give and take the most solid blows. When the peace sneaks called time from Chicago, Ryan did not respond. Has his friends thrown up the sponge in token of defeat? Or, has the old chief become disgusted with his own treason and turned from the error of his ways? As no democratic meeting since McClellan's nomination has made his appearance to speak a word of cheer to the disheartened rank and file, or to give the weight of his mighty influence on the side of the little unnumbered party.

It needed a great light from heaven to convert St. Paul: has Ryan seen the great meteoric light that has recently shat athwart the political heavens, and has he fallen to the earth with the repentant sinner's cry upon his lips—"What must I do to be saved?"

The Soldiers' Vote.

There is not an imaginable reason why a soldier who loves the Union and respects patriotism and ability should prefer the emolument of political and military crimes who now occupies the White House, to the Christian gentleman and accomplished soldier who perilled life, and fame and fortune that he might lead both the soldiers and the people to victory and peace.—*Milwaukee News.*

We don't know about the "imaginable reasons," but there are some hard, dry facts which the soldiers cannot get over, when solicited to go for the "Christian gentleman" nominated at Chicago. Look at some of them.

There is not a democratic legislature in a single State from Maine to Minnesota but strenuously and vehemently opposed the passage of all laws allowing the soldiers in the field to vote. There is not a democratic stump orator or a democratic newspaper in all the loyal states that ever advocated the right of the soldiers to exercise the privilege of suffrage. No democrat has ever been caught voting for such a law, but they have voted and spoke against it to a man. Democratic judges have pronounced such laws unconstitutional, as in Pennsylvania, and democratic lawyers have volunteered to argue such cases, without fee or reward, as in our own State. If the democrats had their way about it, not a soldier would be permitted to cast a ballot while in the service of his country.

And the News may rest assured that the gallant "boys in blue" understand this question quite as well as it does, and will act accordingly. They are altogether too smart to fight the rebels three years at the front, and then vote for the rebels in their rear.

At the late election in Vermont the soldiers in the field were allowed to vote for Members of Congress, as they are also privileged to vote for the presidential electors. The returns from the army vote show that 1,238 ballots were cast for the Republican candidate, 155 for the Democratic, and 62 scattering Republican majority, ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTYONE.

This is Stephen A. Douglas' estimate of Abraham Lincoln:

"He is a fearless, honest man, and the country will be safe in his hands."
This is what Mr. Douglas said to Gen. Steadman at Detroit in 1864, just before Mr. Lincoln was elected.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE is stumping Ohio for Lincoln and Johnson. His relative, John C. Breckinridge, is also on the stump for McClellan and Pendleton.

Letter From Governor Randall.

Having invited Gov. Randall to favor Janesville with a visit and a speech, heretofore in part as follows:

Madison, Wis., Oct. 16, 1864.

Friend Thomson:—I received your note in Milwaukee. I can only spend this week in the State and find my appointments such that it is impossible for me to go to Janesville to speak. I regret it very much, for I would be more pleased to talk to the loyal hosts of old Rock, than I think they would be to hear me. I wanted very much to see you before leaving, but fear I will not be able to, unless we accidentally run together. You, however, do not need so much labor in the Southern half of the State, as I needed in other sections.

So far as I can see, the chances are we shall carry five out of the six members of Congress. It will be a glorious success if we can do so. I wish we might carry the "dark district" also, but I fear that is hopeless.

Everything is looking well everywhere. The result in November will make all our hearts glad, I am sure.

Our friends are earnestly at work and hope to give Sloan a good majority notwithstanding the howling of George B. There is no faltering or holding back among our friends here or anywhere. "God and Liberty" are sure to win.

Yours Truly,
A. W. RANDALL.

About the Thirteenth.

A day or two ago I received a letter from a member of Company E, now at Painted Rock Station in which he says the Regiment was never in so bad a condition before. His Company reported nine men fit for duty, hardly enough for camp-guard, not to speak of picket-lines. He was enjoying (?) fever and ague—"miserable loves company," he had the company of the whole Regiment and the Colonel said he thought he should be obliged to send the Regiment en masse to the hospital.

A Corporal of the same Company just arrived, says there is only one man now in the Company fit for duty and that the last report of the entire Regiment *fitly* for duty! There were not enough well to take care of the sick and while chills fever and ague was making such fearful havoc their medical supplies gave out and no more could be had. Only think of a whole Regiment in hospital and no medicine to help itself with! I suppose one might complain to the administration, scold the Surgeon General, chafe at the powers that be and fret his own gizzard as much as he pleased and get no satisfaction at last, but it seems as though something could be done to as well keep sick men in medicine as well ones in rations. No doubt it is often impossible to get needed supplies but the amount of misery caused by the carelessness or laziness of some sleek Government official, is beyond any definite estimate, and as it is utterly impossible to locate the responsibility in this world we can only hope they will get their just dues in the next.

Janesville, Oct. 18th, 1864.

It is a mistaken notion that McClellan is not a man of "bold and original conceptions." He inaugurated the greatest innovation in military history by leaving his army to the command of his Corps Generals in the "seven days' battle" before Richmond, and leading the retreat to ward the James river by a day's march.

SOME of the Copperheads pretend to be quite exultant over the accession to Gen. McClellan of ex-President Fillmore. They seem to forget that as early as 1850 he declared the election of Fremont would be justifiable cause of secession.

Said one Democrat to another, "If George Francis Train goes against us, we are beaten."

"By the same means, then," was the reply, "as Sampson beat the Philistines by the jawbone of an ass."

McClellan says he failed at Richmond for the want of men. He will fail at the ballot-box for the same reason.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS TRADUCERS.—United States Treasurer Spinner is preparing a statement with regard to the copperhead list, that President Lincoln has been drawing his salary in gold, that will be apt to make its inventors regret that they ever approached so unprofitable a subject for Democratic party capital. His statement will show from the official documents that the President never drew a penny of gold; Second, that at the period of the greatest financial embarrassment he refused, for over a year, to draw his salary at all, and that the Treasurer was compelled at last to appeal to him to take it, in order to enable the books for the year to be balanced; Third, that the salary so drawn was vested in U. S. stocks; Fourth, that the Treasurer sent to the President the amount of the interest on them in gold when falling due, and that the President refused to take it; Fifth and finally, that officers at last took the President's gold interest and invested it in like manner for him in U. S. bonds. They are welcome to all the capital they can make out of this series of transactions.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to secure a beautiful cottage house, embowered with trees, and having all the conveniences which any reasonable man would require. It is convenient to business. Apply immediately and for three days at the house of E. D. Murdoch, next door north of G. H. Williston's.

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How Are You? "Little Mac!"
(From the Berlin Courier.)

There is a big cave on the Chicago Platform in this section, led off by the Democratic member of Congress from this District. It will be seen by the letter which we publish below, from the Hon. E. Wheeler, that the Chicago Surrender is a larger load than he can stand under, and like an honest patriotic Union man, he comes out for "Abe and Andy." Scores of former Democrats in this county are already ranging themselves under the broad folds of the Union banner, and if the good work goes on till the day of election, mightily few "ponces" tickets will be needed in this region. Look out for "squalls" for the next two weeks, and a thundering Union majority in Green Lake county in November!

To the President of the Berlin Union Club:

I find myself too unwell to talk to-night. Please say to the Club, for me, that I do not approve of the Chicago Platform, and that I cannot support any candidate who endorses it.

I shall be glad at some other meeting of the club to give my reasons for my opposition to the Peace party and for my support of the Union cause.

Yours,
Ezra Wheeler.

Berlin, Oct. 10, 1864.

The Democrats, going on the principle that the less there is of their candidates the better, have abbreviated them in Mack and Pen. Will Mack prove mightier with that Pen than with the sword?

Why are greenbacks more valuable than gold, even at its present price? Because, when you put a greenback in your pocket, you double it, and when you take it out again you find it increased.

REBEL papers say that Longstreet relieves Early, and Beauregard relieves Hood. This is but temporary. The only men who can permanently relieve Early and Hood are McClellan and Pendleton.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bridefather in this city, Oct. 15th, 1864, by Rev. H. W. Berry, LL.D., AGUSTUS FREDERICK ELZER, 25th Wis. Vol., and Miss CHARLOTTE MACGOLYN, daughter of Mr. David Walter, of Marquette.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

ALL should insure.—Duty suggests it, CHAPMAN recommends it, while the ADVANTAGES arising therefrom are every day manifest.

E. L. DIMOCK
Is agent for all the
Sound Old Eastern Companies!
CAPITAL REPRESENTED
Twenty Millions of Dollars!
oct18dwimw174

Amusements.

THEATRE!

LAPPIN'S HALL.

A. MACFARLAND, Lessee and Manager.
W. R. FORREST, Stage Manager.
AL. W. MORGAN, Treasurer.
A. Y. HESS, Leader of Orchestra.

Mr. A. MACFARLAND here begs to announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity, that he has leased the above popular place of amusement for the purpose of giving a SHORT SEASON OF

First Class Dramatic Entertainments,
with a
FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY,
COMPOSED OF SOME OF
FIRST TALENT IN THE COUNTRY

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 18th, 1864,
Will be presented KOTZBACH'S
beautiful play of
THE STRANGER
The Stranger, by MR. F. L. KENT.
Mrs. Haller, by MISS JOSEPHINE TYSON.

To conclude with the laughable farce entitled
FAMILY JARS.
Old Delp, by W. S. FORREST.
Liddy Larrigan, (with Irish jig) JESSIE MACFARLAND.

Prices of Admission.
Parquette, 50 cts. 10 cts. 25 cts.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Wilson's Music Store during the day.
Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
AL. W. MORGAN, Business Agent.

Miscellaneous.

FLAGS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

TRANSPARENCIES,
FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.
Badges, Eagles, Spears, Poles, &c.,
got up in the best style, at the lowest prices and at the shortest notice for any of the clubs in town or country.
Flags lettered to read both sides, with letters so attached as to be removed after the election, without injury to the flag.
Painting in all its Branches
done with neatness and dispatch by
C. W. HOPKINS
Shop on River street, over Adam Wilson's. Postoffice Box 300.
Oct18dwimw174

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
180 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.
L. T. MUNN, N. Y. NORTON, N. Y.
G. H. SCOTT, N. Y.
J. H. NORTON, N. Y.

The above having formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, offer their services.
Commodities solicited. Also orders for the purchase of Grain &c.

Liberal Advances Made
on Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., when desired.
Oct18dwimw174

BAY RUM—A pleasant, refreshing
and cooling Perfume. An excellent article for the bath or hair, and also for adding to water for washing, especially in warm weather. For sale by
J. H. CURTIS, Paquet's Drug Store.

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has removed his Office and Residence to the
Myers' Block, over Colwell's Drug Store.
Oct18dwimw174

VARNISHES—Very superior Tur-
pentine Varnishes, greatly improved by age, for sale at
PAQUET'S DRUG STORE.
Oct18dwimw174

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

GOING NORTH. 2:10 P. M. Day Express. 4:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 5:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 5:30 P. M. Night Express. 12:25 A. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul.

GOING SOUTH. 12:25 A. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 1:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 1:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 2:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 2:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 3:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 3:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 4:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 4:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 5:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 5:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 6:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 6:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 7:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 7:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 8:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 8:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 9:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 9:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 10:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 10:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 11:00 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 11:30 P. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 12:00 A. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 12:30 A. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 1:00 A. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 1:30 A. M. Milwaukee and St. Paul. 2:00 A. M. 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GREAT SPEECH OF GEN. CARL SCHURZ.
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Oct. 7th, 1864.
[Continued.]
What was to be done, and what is to be done, is plain. I showed you how, after the establishment of the first colonies, the democratic spirit natural to new organizations failed to absorb the aristocratic element, on account of the introduction of slavery.
I showed you how the philosophy of the eighteenth century, and the lofty spirit of the Revolutionary period, in consequence of an economical innovation. These two great moments were lost; the full bearing of the question was not understood. But now the slave power itself made us understand it. Now at last slavery rose in arms against our nationality. It defied us, for our own salvation, to destroy it. Slavery itself, with its defiance, put the weapons into our hands, and in obedience to the command of events, the Government of the Republic has at last struck it on the head. [Tremendous cheering.]
The Government has not controlled events, but resolutely following their control, proclaimed the emancipation of the slave. Mr. Lincoln was not the originator of the decree, he was the recorder of it. The executors are the people in arms. [Loud applause.]
Let us return to the crisis in which we are engaged.
We went into the war for the purpose of maintaining the Union and preserving our nationality. Although it was the slave power which had attempted to break up the Union, we did not at first touch it. Slavery was defended at the first touch, with a scrupulousness of every doubtful merit. Slavery was protected by many of our leaders—especially one of them, whom at that time held the highest military command, made it a special object not to hurt Slavery, while fighting against the rebellious slaveholder, and he exhausted all the resources of his statesmanship for that purpose. [Long continued laughter.] It is true, he exhausted the patience of the people. [Laughter.] That statesmanship threatened to exhaust all our military and financial resources; but if, indeed, it did threaten to exhaust the resources of the rebellion, the threat was very gentle. [Continued laughter and cheers.] You remember the results of that period of kid-glove policy, which the South found so very gentlemanly; reverse after reverse; popular discontent rising to dependency; ruin staring us in the face. The war threatened, indeed, to become a failure; and if the resolution of the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, had special reference to the period when the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party was General-in-Chief, then, it must be confessed, the Chicago Convention showed a certain degree of judgment. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] Gradually, it became clear to every candid mind that Slavery, untouched, constituted the strength of the rebellion; but that Slavery, touched, would constitute its weakness. The negro tilted his fields and fed his armies; the negro carried his baggage and dug his trenches; and the same negro was longing for the day when he would be permitted to fight for the Union instead of being forced to work for the rebellion. [Applause.] To oblige him to work for the rebellion instead of permitting him to fight for the Union would have been more than folly; it would have been a crime against the nation. [Loud Cheers.] To give him his freedom, then, was an act of justice, not only to him, but to the American Republic. [Continued Applause.] If the rebellious slave power had submitted after the first six months of the war, it is possible that Slavery might have had another lease of life. But its resistance being vigorous and stubborn; and not only that, but its resistance being crowned with success, it became a question of life or death—the death of the nation or the death of Slavery. Then the Chicago Convention chose the life of the nation by the death of Slavery, and the revolution rolled over its tremendous institution and crushed it wherever it found it. [Enthusiastic cheers.]
Could an act which undermined the strength of the enemy, and in the same measure added to our own—could that be called diverting the war from its original purpose? Was not the object of the war to restore the Union? How, then, could we refrain from using for our purpose an element which was certain to contribute most powerfully to that end? Was it not the object of the war to make the Union permanent by restoring loyalty to the Union? But by what means in the world can loyalty be restored, if it is not by crushing out the element which breeds disloyalty and treason as its natural offspring? But it is the opinion of our opponents that it was the original object of the war to lay the North helpless at the feet of the South, then it must be admitted the war is now much nearer from its original object. [Loud cheers.] The matter stands clear in the light of experience. Every man who professes to be for the Union and shows any tenderness for an agency which is bound to destroy the Union has in his heart a dark corner into which the spirit of true loyalty has not yet penetrated. [Tremendous applause.] And on the other hand, every man, whatever

his previous opinions may have been, as soon as he throws his whole heart into the struggle for the Union, throws at the same time his whole heart into the struggle against slavery. [Cheers.] Look at some of the brightest names which the history of this period will hand down to posterity: your own Daniel S. Dickinson, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, the venerable Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the brave Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, [Tremendous cheers] and many thousands of brave spirits of less note. You cannot say that they were abolitionists; but they are honestly for the death of Slavery, because they are honestly for the life of the Nation. [Loud applause.]
Emancipation would have been declared in this war even if there had not been a single Abolitionist in America before the war. The measure followed as naturally, as necessarily, upon the first threatening successes of the rebellion, as a clap of thunder follows upon a flash of lightning. Nay, if there had been a life-long Pro-Slavery man in the Presidential chair, but a Union man of a true heart and a clear head—such a man as will lay his hand to the plough without looking back—he would, after the first year of the rebellion, have stretched out his hand to William Lloyd Garrison, and would have said to him, "Thou art my man." [Cheers.]
Listening to the voice of reason, duty and conscience, he would have torn the inveterate prejudice from his heart, and with an eager hand he would have signed the death warrant of the treacherous idol. [Loud applause.] And you speak of diverting the war from its legitimate object? As in the war of the Revolution, our true patriot clinked back from the conclusion that social rights and liberties could not be permanently secured but by the abolition of British dominion, so in our times a true Union man can shrink back from the equally imperative conclusion that the permanence of the Union cannot be secured but by the abolition of its arch enemy—which is Slavery. [Loud applause.]
The Declaration of Independence was no more the natural, logical and legitimate consequence of the struggle for colonial rights and liberties, than the Emancipation Proclamation is the natural, logical and legitimate consequence of our struggle for the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation is the true sister of the Declaration of Independence; it is the supplementary act; it is the Declaration of Independence translated from universal principle into universal fact. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And the two great State papers will stand in the history of this country as the proudest monuments not only of American statesmanship, American spirit and American valor, but also of the earnestness and good faith of the American Union. The South of July 1776, with all its wealth, its lustre, for its glory is at last completed by the last of January, 1863. [Loud applause.] Thus the same logic of things which had driven the naturally disloyal slave aristocracy to attempt the destruction of the Union, impelled the earnest defenders of the Union to destroy Slavery.
But the Emancipation Proclamation did us still another service. It is well known that at the beginning of the war not only the sympathies of the most powerful European Government were against us, but that the sympathies of European nations were doubtful. Our armies were beaten, our prospects looked hopeless, and to the current running against us we had to offer no counterpoise. The nations of Europe looked across the ocean with anxious eyes, and asked: Will not now at last the great blow be struck against the most hideous abomination of this age? Are they not in love with it that they will not even destroy it to save themselves? For you must know every European is a natural anti-slavery man. His heart, although burdened with many loads, has not been corrupted by the foul touch of that institution, which seems to demoralize everything that breathes its atmosphere. [Applause.] And when they saw, to their utter astonishment and joy, that at first slavery was not touched, their hearts sunk within them, and they began to explain the reverses we suffered by the weakness of our cause.
At last the Emancipation Proclamation came. A shout of triumph went up from every liberty-loving heart. Once more the friends of freedom in every hemisphere joined in a common sympathy. Once more the cause of the American people became the cause of liberty the world over. Once more our struggle was identified with the noblest aspirations of the human race. Once more our reverses found a response of sorrow in the great heart of mankind, and our victories aroused a jubilation which rolled around the globe. [Continued applause.] Do you remember the touching address of the workmen of Manchester? While the instincts of despotism everywhere conspired against us; while the English aristocracy covered us with their sneering contempt; while the laboring men in England began to suffer by the stopping of the cotton supply, and the nobility and the princes of industry told them that misery was our fault, the great-hearted and the English laborer stretched his hand hand across the Atlantic to grasp that of our President, and he said: "All hail, Liberator."
Although want and misery may knock at my doors, mind it not. I may suffer, but you be firm! Let the slave be free, let the dignity of human nature be vindicated, let universal liberty triumph! All hail! American people! we are your brothers. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And this sympathy did not remain a mere idle exchange of friendly feelings. That sympathy controlled public opinion in Europe, and that public opinion held in check the secret distress of unfriendly Governments. Mason and Slidell sink from anti-chamber to anti-chamber like ticket-of-leave men, [loud laughter] and they find written over every door the inscription, "No slavery here!" [Cheers.] No Government would dare to recognize the slave-holding Confederacy without tending itself down with contempt and curses of the people. [Applause.] The irresistible moral power of a great and good cause has achieved for us victories abroad no less signal than the victories our arms achieved for us at home.
Our arms will lay the enemies of the nation helpless at our feet, but emancipation has pressed the heart of the world to our hearts. [Loud cheers.] But our opponents are not moved by all this. They come with their most pitiable quibble, and I beg your pardon for answering that also. They say your Emancipation Proclamation was nothing but wind after all. The proclamation did not effect the emancipation of the slaves. It is true, Slavery is not abolished by the proclamation alone, just as little as by the mere Declaration of Independence the British armies were driven away and the Independence of the Colonies established. But the declaration was made good forever by the taking of Yorktown, and I feel safe in predicting that our proclamation will be made as good forever by the taking of Richmond. [Loud Applause.] But the proclamation which all parallel with the Revolution falls. In those days a person had proposed to make an anti-independence man Commander-in-Chief, he would have been put into the mad-house, while in our days those are running around loose who seriously try to persuade the people to make an anti-emancipation man President of the United

States. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]
We have to choose between two lines of policy, represented by two parties—the one fully appreciating the tendency of the movement, and resolutely following the call of the times, fully and honestly determined to achieve the great object of preserving the nation, and with consistent energy using every legitimate means necessary for that purpose; the other, the rebellion by crippling the strength of the traitors, and restoring loyalty by stopping the source of treason; a party not infallible indeed, but inspired by the noblest impulses of the human heart and impelled by the dearest interests of humanity; in full harmony with the moral laws of the universe, in warm sympathy with the humane and progressive spirit of our age. Let its policy be judged by its fruits; the heart of man kind beating for our cause, the ones down trodden and degraded doing inestimable service for our liberty as well as their own; the armies of the Union sweeping like a whirlwind over rebellion, and the rebellion crumbling to pieces wherever we touch it; [loud cheers] would it be wise to abandon a course of policy which, aside of our moral satisfaction, has given us such material guarantees of success?
And what inducement is offered to us for leaving it? Is it a policy still clearer and more satisfactory to our moral nature? Is it a success still more certain—a result still more glorious? Let us see what prospects it offers. As you will not dare to advance a single clear and definite principle upon which it proposes to accept a party which gives us nothing but a vague assurance of its fidelity to the Union, coupled with the proposition of stopping the war, giving us a platform which its candidate does not dare to stand upon, and a candidate who quietly submits to the assertion of his supporters that he will be obliged to stand upon the platform; [laughter and cheers] a party which was waiting two months for a policy, and then found its policy upset by events two days after it had been declared; a party founding like a drunken man between a treacherous peace and a faithless war, between disunion that shall not be, and a Union that cannot be; a party that is like a ship without compass and rudder, with a captain who declares that he will not do what he is hired to do, with a set of officers who swear that he shall do it, with a crew who are onticed on board by false pretences, and who are kept by the vague impression that there is something good in the kitchen, [peals of laughter], and that vessel bound for a port which does not exist on the map. [Loud laughter and cheers.]
Is not this picture true? Every touch? And why all this wild confusion of ideas and cross purposes? Why all these ridiculous absurdities in its propositions? Simply because that party refuses to stand upon the clear and irrevocable developments of history, and denies the stern realities of accomplished facts, because it repudiates the great and inexorable laws by which human events are governed; because it shuts its eyes against the manifest signs of the times; because, while pretending to save the Union, it protects the Union's sworn enemy; because it deems it consistent with loyalty to keep alive the mother of treason—in one word, because it insists upon saving slavery in spite of its suicidal crime. [Loud cheers.] And to this most detestable monomania, it is ready to subordinate every other principle, every other interest, every other consideration of policy. To save slavery, it threw all imaginable impediments in the way of every measure of the Government directed against the main strength of the rebellion; to save slavery, it would rather have seen our armies doomed to defeat by weakness than strengthened for victory by the colored element; to save slavery it would rather have seen foreign governments interfere in favor of the rebellion than the heart of mankind attached to our cause by the glorious decree of liberty; to save slavery it insists upon interrupting the magnificent course of our victories by a cessation of hostilities, which would save the rebellion from speedy and certain ruin; to save slavery it is ready to sacrifice the manhood of the people, and to lay them at the feet of the rebel aristocracy as humble suppliants for an ignominious rule. [Cheers.] And this rank madness you would think of placing at the helm of affairs in a crisis which will decide our future forever. I invite those of our opponents whose heads and hearts are irretrievably wrapt in self-concepcion, to mount with me for a moment a higher watchtower than that of party. Look once more up and down the broad avenue of your history. Show me your men in the first great days of the republic whose names shine with untarnished lustre—the men whom you parade in the forefront when you boast before the world abroad of your nation's greatness—there is not one of them who did not rack his brain to find a way in which the republic could be delivered of the incubus of slavery. But their endeavors were in vain. The masses of the people did not see the greatness of the danger; their eyes were blinded by the redemptive shine of momentary advantage.
Then at once began one of those great laws—by which human affairs right themselves—to operate. It is the law that a great abuse, urged on by its necessities, must render itself insupportable, and defy destruction. Slavery grew under your fostering care; with its dimensions grew its necessities. It asked for security at home, and what it asked was given. It asked for its share of what we held in common, and what it asked was given. It asked for the lion's share, and it accompanied its demand with a threat, and what it asked was given. Then it asked all we held in common. It asked for a dictatorship, and the accompanying threat became a defiance. The people of the North rose up and said: "So far and no further!" Then slavery, with fatal madness, raised its arm against the palladium which cannot be touched with impunity; it urged into our hands the sword of self-defense; with blind insolence it threw into the face of the nation the final challenge: Kill me or I will kill thee! The challenge could not be declined, the nation refused to be killed, and slavery had the full benefit of its defiance. [Loud cheers.] Do you not see that this decree of self-destruction was written by a hand mightier than that of mortal man? And you would stand up against it? What are you about to do? Stop and consider. Slavery is dying fast. Its life is ebbing out of a thousand mortal wounds. Even its nearest friends in rebellion are standing around its death-bed in utter despair; even they give it up. Hardly anything remains to be done but to close its eyelids and to write the coroner's verdict: "Slavery, having challenged the American nation to mortal combat, killed itself by running madly on to the sword of its antagonist." [Great applause.] There it lies. And you—you who receive it? What? That you should have served it when it was in the fullness of its power, that, with a violent stretch of charity, we may understand, although it revolted our hearts, but to revive it when it is dying? To think of galvanizing into new existence the carcass whose vitality was extinguished long ago and artificially, upon the nation a curse of which the century who longed in vain to be rid, and which at last is being wiped out by the great progress of providential retribution! To resuscitate and nurse to new power of

the traitress that fell in an attempt to assassinate the Republic? Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! Have you considered the enormity of the undertaking? Look around you! You see a great Republic purified of its blackest stain, which sent a blush of shame to her cheeks when the world abroad pointed to it; you see the heart of a noble people relieved of the galling burden of wrongs and guilt; you see the nations of the world stretching out to us with their brotherly hands and cheering us on with their inspiring acclamations: from the down-trodden and degraded on earth to the very angels in heaven you hear all good and generous hearts join in a swelling chorus of gratitude and joy, for at last the great iniquity is tumbling down, [enthusiastic cheers], and now strike heaven and earth in the face, and revive it? Now poison the future of the Republic again, now impair the life of the nation again, and revive it? Are you in earnest? Here we stand before an atrocity so appalling that we seek in vain for a parallel on the darkest pages of history; we search in vain the darkest corners of the human heart to find a motive or a reason that might excuse a crime so ridiculous for its folly, a folly so disgraceful for its wickedness. [Great applause.] But, thank God, it is impossible. [Tremendous cheers.]
You think you can stem the irresistible current of events with your contrivances of political legerdemain; with your pencey, which is treason, and your waver, which is fraud; with your hypocritical protests against a treaty which does not exist, and your artful imposition of a Union "as it was" and cannot again be.—With these pigny weapons you think you can avert the sweep of gigantic forces! Poor schemers, you might as well try to bring a railroad train running at full speed, back to its starting point by butting your little heads against the locomotive. You might as well try to catch in your arms, the falling waters of the Niagara in the midst of the cataract, to carry them back to their source. [Loud applause.] In vain you sacrifice your honor for what is infamous. In vain you jeopardize the life of the nation for what is dead! The doom of your cause is written in the stars. [Enthusiastic cheers.] If you love yourselves, and want to secure the respect of your children, then, I beseech you, leave the scandalous and hopeless task to the ignorant and brainless, who may show an excuse for the mad attempt the weakness of their minds, and to those hardened villains who have become as insensible to the secret lash of conscience as to the open contempt of mankind. But if you will not, then happy those of you whose names will sink into utter oblivion, for only they will escape the ignominious distinction of becoming a mark for the detestation of posterity. Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! And you dare to hope that the American people will aid in this crazy attempt—in this crime against justice, liberty and civilization—in this treason against future generations? You dare to expect the American nation to commit suicide that slavery may live? Poor men! You are undone. You do not seem to know that he must fall who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. [Enthusiastic applause.] Get out of the way of the nation who marches with a firm step and a proud heart after the martial drum-beat of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentous crisis of this hour. It is for coming centuries she fights; and already she sees before her what was once only a patriotic dream rise into magnificent reality: Liberty! Liberty and Union! one and inseparable! now and forever! [Long-continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

Special Notices.
REMOVAL.
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Block County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly skin, texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the morbid purity of youth, and the delicate appearance so inviting in the belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by A. H. Hagan and Opera Singer. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.
Prepared by W. F. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.
LYON'S KATHALION.
Kathalion is from the Greek word "Kathalo," or "Kathalo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is equally owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.
It is a most delightful hair dressing. It eradicates dandruff and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray. It restores hair upon bald heads.
Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathalion. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.
We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent doctors of Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Cincinnati, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering six months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.
Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as last resource tried Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has never entered the army since in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar letters from these letters. Why do not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case an hopeless case. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All those who get well at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It may save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.
WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.
R. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin.
85 South 1st St.
TOILET ARTICLES BRUSHES.
Combs, Port Monies, Wallies, Pocket Knives, &c. A good assortment at the
85 South 1st St. PEOPLES DRUG STORE.

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COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild, and opulent in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
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Wm. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin.
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Clothing.
PRICES OF GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MARKED DOWN!
We wish to convert into CASH immediately our Very Large and Choice STOCK OF GOODS!
To do this we have marked them at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN
THE GOLD STANDARD!
and shall keep them below it for the present.

Under sell N. Y. or Chicago
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Sales unprecedented in the annals of Merchandising, and purchased all our present Stock of
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Sign of the Golden Sheep, Main St., Janesville.
D. BURRIS'
DENTAL FACTORY!
Myra Block, first door to the right of Dr. Hall's, Third and Laug Streets, Janesville, Wisconsin.
Here all corruptions (teeth) may be changed for incorruptible ones, that never decay or ache; but, like the teeth in stone, are always beautiful and firm. They are set on condensed vitreous plates which finish up in a very superior style, susceptible of the highest polish and twice as strong as the common rubber plates; and are made with the latest air chambers which adhere with such tenacity that 16 or 20 pounds weight will not detach them; yet they set perfectly easy in the mouth.
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Janesville, Sept. 20, 1864.
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STRAWED OR STOLEN—A black mulch COW 7 or 8 years old. Any person who will give the undersigned information of the whereabouts of the said cow, will be suitably rewarded.
H. COLMAN,
Oct. 17, 1864.
DIARRHŒA FOR 1865 JUST RECEIVED at Sutherland's. oct17-64

Medical Advice.
INDIAN DOCTOR!
Medicines and prescriptions for all CURABLE CASES.
Consultation free. Attention given to Fevers, Chills and Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS!
VENEREAL DISEASE, &c., &c.
Letters of inquiry containing a three cent stamp will be promptly answered. Address Box 635 Janesville, Wis. Office on Washington street, two doors South of Haystack street. oct12-64

DRY GOODS!
GREAT PANIC SALE OF DRY GOODS!
The entire Stock of
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Marked down \$25,000 Stock to be reduced \$75,000 within the next Forty Days. Prices sold last week 1 to 50c down to 25c. Prints sold for 25c down to 20c. Flannels down 10c a yard. Merinos and Imports Cloths down 1/2 a yard. Cloths of all kinds reduced from 25 to one dollar per yard. Shetlands, bleached and brown, from 10 to 15c a yard. Cotton flannels down 15c a yard. All flannels reduced 25 per cent, and in fact our entire Stock at an equal reduction. We have determined to reduce our Stock to the lowest amount within the
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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**HENRY F. BELTZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,
and District—**C. S. LOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**
4th Dist.—**P. KING.**
5th Dist.—**SOLOMON C. CARR.**
6th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**
6th District—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nomination.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
For Register of Deeds—**C. C. KELLER.**
For County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDREDD, JR.**
For Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. L. JAMES.**
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEWIS ALDEN.**
For District Attorney—**JOHN H. DENNETT.**
For County Surveyor—**A. LOCKE.**
For Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM.**

GREAT SPEECH OF GEN. CARL SCHURZ.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music,
Oct. 7th, 1864.

[Concluded.]

What was to be done, and what is to be done, is plain. I showed you how, after the establishment of the first colonies, the democratic spirit natural to new organizations failed to absorb the aristocratic element, on account of the introduction of Slavery.

I showed you how the philosophy of the eighteenth century, and the lofty spirit of the Revolutionary period, in consequence of an economical innovation. Those two great moments were lost; the full bearing of the question was not understood. But now the slave power itself made us understand it. Now at last Slavery rose in arms against our nationality. It defied us, for our own salvation, to destroy it. Slavery itself, with its defiance, put the weapons into our hands, and in obedience to the command of events, the Government of the Republic has at last struck it on the head. [Tremendous cheering.]

The Government has not controlled events, but resolutely following their control, proclaimed the emancipation of the slave. Mr. Lincoln was not the originator of the decree, he was the recorder of it. The executors are the people in arms. [Loud applause.] * * * Let us return to the crisis in which we are engaged.

We went into the war for the purpose of maintaining the Union and preserving our nationality. Although it was the slave power which had attempted to break up the Union, we did not at first seek Slavery in founding the nation. No, with a scrupulousness of every doubtful merit, Slavery was protected by many of our leaders—especially one of them, who at that time held the highest military command, made it a special object not to hurt Slavery, while fighting against the rebellious slaveholder, and he exhausted all the resources of his statesmanship for that purpose. [Long continued laughter.] It is true, he exhausted the patience of the people. [Laughter.] That statesmanship threatened to exhaust all our military and financial resources; but it, indeed, it did threaten to exhaust the resources of the rebellion, the threat was very gentle. [Continued laughter and cheering.] You remember the results of that period of kid-glove policy, which the South found so very gentlemanly; reverse after reverse; popular discontent rising to dependency; ruin staring us in the face. The war threatened, indeed, to become a failure; and if the resolution of the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, had special reference to the period when the distinguished candidate of the Democratic party was General-in-Chief, then, it must be confessed, the Chicago Convention showed a certain degree of judgment. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] Gradually, it became clear to every candid mind that Slavery, untouched, constituted the strength of the rebellion; but that Slavery, touched, would constitute its weakness. The negro held its fields and fed its armies; the negro carried its baggage and dug its trenches; and the same negro was longing for the day when he would be permitted to fight for the Union instead of being forced to work for the rebellion. [Applause.] To oblige him to work for the rebellion instead of permitting him to fight for the Union would have been more than folly; it would have been a crime against the nation. [Loud Cheers.] To give him his freedom, then, was an act of justice, not only to him, but to the American Republic. [Continued Applause.] If the rebellious Slave power had submitted after the first six months of the war, it is possible that Slavery might have had another lease of life. But its resistance being vigorous and stubborn; and not only that, but its resistance being crowned with success, it became a question of life or death—the death of the nation or the death of Slavery. Then the nation by the death of Slavery, and the revolution rolled over its treacherable institution and crushed it wherever it found it. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Could an act which undermined the strength of the enemy, and in the same measure added to our own—could that be called diverting the war from its original purpose? Was not the object of the war to restore the Union? How, then, could we refrain from using for our purpose an element which was certain to contribute most powerfully to that end? Was it not the object of the war to make the Union permanent by restoring loyalty to the Union? But by what means in the world can loyalty be restored, if it is not by crushing out the element which breeds disloyalty and treason as its natural offspring? But if it is the opinion of our opponents that it was the original object of the war to lay the North helpless at the feet of the South, then it must be admitted the war is now much perverted from its original object. [Loud Cheers.] The nation stands clear in the light of experience. Every man who professes to be for the Union and shows any tenderness for an agency which is bound to destroy the Union has in his heart a dark corner into which the spirit of treachery has not yet penetrated. [Tremendous applause.] And on the other hand, every man, whatever

his previous opinions may have been, as he throws his whole heart into the struggle for the Union, throws at the same time his whole heart into the struggle against Slavery. [Cheers.] Look at some of the brightest names which the history of this period will hand down to posterity: your own Daniel S. Dickinson, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, the venerable Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the brave Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, [tremendous cheers] and many thousands of brave spirits of less note. You cannot say that they were abolitionists; but they are honestly for the death of Slavery, because they are honestly for the life of the Nation. [Loud applause.]

Emancipation would have been declared in this war even if there had not been a single Abolitionist in America before the war. The nation followed as naturally, as necessarily, upon the first threatening successes of the rebellion, as a clap of thunder follows upon a flash of lightning. Nay, if there had been a life-long Pro-Slavery man in the Presidential chair, but a Union man of a true heart and a clear head—such a man as will lay his hand to the plough without looking back—he would, after the first year of the rebellion, have stretched out his hand to William Lloyd Garrison, and would have said to him, "Thou art my man." [Cheers.] Listening to the voice of reason, duty and conscience, he would have torn the inveterate prejudice from his heart, and with an eager hand he would have signed the death warrant of the treacherous idol. [Loud applause.] And you speak of diverting the war from its legitimate object? As in the war of the Revolution no true patriot shrunk back from the conclusion that colonial rights and liberties could not be permanently secured but by the abolition of British dominion, so in our times no true Union man can shrink back from the equally imperative conclusion that the permanency of the Union cannot be secured but by the abolition of its arch enemy—which is Slavery. [Loud applause.]

The Declaration of Independence was no more the natural, logical and legitimate consequence of the struggle for colonial rights and liberties, than the Emancipation Proclamation is the natural, logical and legitimate consequence of our struggle for the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation is the true sister of the Declaration of Independence; it is the supplementary act; it is the Declaration of Independence translated from universal principle into universal fact. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And the two great State papers will stand in the history of this country as the proudest monuments not only of American statesmanship, but of American spirit and American virtue, but also of the earnestness and good faith of the American heart. The Fourth of July 1776 will shine with tenfold lustre, for its glory is at last completed by the first of January, 1863. [Loud applause.] Thus the same logic of things which had driven the naturally disloyal slave aristocracy to attempt the destruction of the Union, impelled the earnest defenders of the Union to destroy Slavery.

But the Emancipation Proclamation did us still another service. It is well known that at the beginning of the war not only the sympathies of the most powerful European Government were against us, but that the sympathies of European nations were doubtful. Our armies were beaten, our prospects looked hopeless, and to the current running against us we had to offer no counterpoise. The nations of Europe looked across the ocean with anxious eyes, and asked: Will not now at last the great blow be struck against the most hideous abomination of this age? Are they so in love with it that they will not even destroy it to save themselves? For you must know every European is a natural anti-slavery man. His heart, although battered with many leaders, has not been corrupted by the foul touch of that institution, which seems to demoralize everything that breathes its atmosphere. [Applause.] And when they saw, that at first slavery was not touched, their hearts sunk within them, and they began to explain the reverses we suffered by the weakness of our cause.

At last the Emancipation Proclamation came. A shout of triumph went up from every liberty-loving heart. Once more the friends of freedom in every hemisphere joined in a common sympathy. Once more the cause of the American people became the cause of liberty the world over. Once more our struggle was identified with the noblest aspirations of the human race. Once more our reverses found a response of sorrow in the great heart of mankind, and our victories aroused a jubilation which rolled around the globe. [Continued applause.] Do you remember the touching address of the workmen of Manchester? "While the instincts of despotism everywhere conspired against us; while the English aristocracy covered us with their sneering contempt; while the laboring men in England began to suffer by the stopping of the cotton supply, and the nobility and the princes of industry told them that misery was our fault, the great heart of the poor man raised in its magnificence, and the English laborer stretched his hand hand across the Atlantic to grasp that of our President, and he said: 'All hail, Liberator.'"

Although want and misery may knock at my doors, mind it not. I may suffer, but you be firm! Let the slave be free, let the dignity of human nature be vindicated, let universal liberty triumph! All hail! American people! we are your brothers. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And this sympathy did not remain a mere idle exchange of friendly feelings. That sympathy controlled public opinion in Europe, and that public opinion held in check the secret distress of unfriendly Governments. Mason and Sidel sink from anti-chamber to anti-chamber like ticket-of-leave men, [loud laughter] and they find written above every door the inscription, "No slavery here!" [Cheers.] No Government would dare to recognize the slaveholding Confederacy without loading itself down with contempt and curses of the people. [Applause.] The irresistible moral power of a great and good cause has achieved for us victories abroad no less signal than the victories our arms achieved for us at home.

Our arms will lay the enemies of the nation helpless at our feet, but emancipation has pressed the heart of the world to our hearts. [Loud cheers.] But our opponents are not moved by all this. They come with their most pitiable quibble, and I beg your pardon for answering that also. They say your Emancipation Proclamation was nothing but wind after all. The proclamation did not effect the emancipation of the slaves. It is true, Slavery is not abolished by the proclamation alone, just as little as by the mere Declaration of Independence the British colonies were driven away and the Independence of the Colonies established. But the declaration was made good forever by the taking of Yorktown, and I feel safe in predicting that our proclamation will be made as good forever by the taking of Richmond. [Great Applause.] But there is one point which all parties with the Revolution have in common: that every person had proposed to make an anti-independence man Commander-in-Chief, he would have been put into the mud-bow, while in our days those are running around, loose who seriously try to persuade the people to make an anti-emancipation man President of the United

States. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] We have to choose between two lines of policy, represented by two parties—the one fully appreciating the tendency of the movement, and resolutely following the call of the times; fully and honestly determined to achieve the great object of preserving the nation, and with consistent energy using every legitimate means necessary for that purpose; striking the rebellion by crippling the strength of the nation, and restoring loyalty by stopping the source of treason; a party not infallible indeed, but inspired by the noblest impulses of the human heart and impelled by the highest interests of humanity; in full harmony with the moral laws of the universe, in warm sympathy with the humane and progressive spirit of our age. Let its policy be judged by its fruits; the heart of man kind-beating for our cause, the once down-trodden and degraded doing inestimable service for our liberty as well as their own; the armies of the Union sweeping like a whirlwind over rebellion, and the rebellion crumbling to pieces wherever we touch it; [loud cheers.] would it be wise to abandon a course of policy which, aside of our moral satisfaction, has given us such material guarantees of success?

And what inducement is offered to us for leaving it? Is it a policy still clearer and more satisfactory to our national nature? Is it a success still more certain—a result still more glorious? Let us see what proffered to us. Let us see what principle upon which it proposes to act; a party which gives us nothing but a vague assurance of its fidelity to the Union, coupled with the proposition of stopping the war, giving us a platform which its candidate does not dare to stand upon, and a candidate who quietly submits to the assertion of his supporters that he will be obliged to stand upon the platform; [laughter and cheers.] a party which was waiting two months for a policy, and then found its policy upset by events two days after it had been declared; a party fondering like a drunken man between a treacherous peace and a faithless war, between disunion that shall not be, and a Union that cannot be; a party that is like a ship without compass and rudder, with a captain who declares that he will not do what he is hired to do, with a set of officers who swear that he shall do it, with a crew who were enticed on board by false pretenses, and who are kept by the vague impression that there is something good in the end, and [great cheer of laughter.] and that the vessel bound for a port which does not exist on the map. [Loud laughter and cheers.]

Is not this picture true in every touch? And why all this wild confusion of ideas and cross purposes? Why all these ridiculous absurdities in its propositions? Simply because that party refuses to stand upon the clear and irrevocable developments of history, and denies the stern realities of accomplished facts, because it repudiates the great and inexorable laws by which human events are governed; because it shuts its eyes against the manifold signs of the times; because, while pretending to save the Union, it protects the Union's sworn enemy; because it deems it consistent with loyalty to keep alive the mother of treason—in one word, because it insists upon saving slavery in spite of its suicidal crime. [Loud cheers.] And to this most detestable monomania, it is ready to subordinate every other principle, every other interest, every other consideration of policy. To save slavery, it threw all imaginable impediments in the way of every measure of the Government directed against the main strength of the rebellion; to save slavery, it would rather have seen our armies doomed to defeat by weakness than strengthened for victory by the colored element; to save slavery it would rather have seen foreign governments interfere in favor of the rebellion than the heart of mankind attached to our cause by the glorious decree of liberty; to save slavery it insists upon interrupting the magnificent course of our victories by a cessation of hostilities, which would save the rebellion from speedy and certain ruin; to save slavery it is ready to sacrifice the manhood of the people, and to lay them at the feet of the rebel aristocracy as humble supplicants for an ignominious rule. [Cheers.] And this rank madness you would think of placing at the helm of affairs in a crisis which will decide our future forever. I invite those of our opponents whose heads and hearts are irrevocably wrapped in self-conceit, to mount with me for a moment a higher watchtower than that of party. Look once more up and down the broad avenue of your history. Show me your men in the first great days of the republic whose names shine with untarnished lustre—the men whom you parade in the foremost when you boast before the world abroad of your nation's greatness—there is not one of them who did not rack his brain to find a way in which the republic could be delivered of the incubus of slavery. But their endeavors were in vain. The masses of the people did not see the greatness of the danger; their eyes were blinded by the seductive shine of momentary advantage.

Then at once began one of those great laws—by which human affairs right themselves—to operate. It is the law that a great abuse, urged on by its necessities, must render itself insupportable, and defy destruction. Slavery grew under your fostering care; with its dimensions grew its necessities. It asked for security at home, and what it asked was given. It asked for its share of what we held in common, and what it asked was given. It asked for the lion's share, and it accompanied its demand with a threat, and what it asked was given. Then it asked all we held in common. It asked for a dictatorship, and the accompanying threat became a defiance. The people of the North rose up and said: "So far and no further." Then slavery, with fatal madness, raised its arm against the palladium which cannot be touched with impunity. It urged into our hands the sword of self-defence, with blind insolence it threw into the face of the nation the final challenge: Kill me or I will kill thee! The challenge could not be declined; the nation refused to be killed, and slavery had the full benefit of its defiance. [Loud cheers.] Do you not see that this decree of self-destruction was written by a hand mightier than that of mortal man? And you will stand up against it? What are you about to do? Stop and consider. Slavery is dying fast. Its life is ebbing out of a thousand mortal wounds. Even its nearest friends in rebellion are standing around its death-bed in utter despair; even they give it up. Hardly anything remains to be done but to close its eyelids and to write the coroner's verdict: "Slavery, having challenged the American nation to mortal combat, killed itself by running madly on to the sword of its antagonist." [Great applause.] There it lies! And you—you will receive it? What? That you should have saved it when it was in the fullness of its power, and that with a violent stretch of charity, we may understand, although it revolted our hearts. But to revive it when it is dead? To think of galvanizing into new life the hideous corpse whose vitality was extinguished by the hand of fate? To attempt to fasten anew and artificially upon the nation a curse of which for a century she longed in vain to be rid, and which at last is being wiped out by the great progress of providential retribution! To resuscitate and nurse to new power of

mischievous the traitress that fell in an attempt to assassinate the Republic? Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! Have you considered the enormity of the undertaking? Look around you! You see a great Republic purified of its blackest stain, which sent a blush of shame to her cheeks when the world abroad people relieve of the galling burthen of wrong and evil; you see the nation of the world stretching out to us with its brotherly hands and cheering us on with their inspiring acclamations: from the down-trodden and degraded on earth to the very angels in heaven you hear good and generous hearts join in a swelling chorus of gratitude and joy, for at last the great iniquity is tumbling down, [enthusiastic cheers.] and now strike heaven and earth in the face, and revive it? Now poison the future of the Republic again, now imperil the life of the nation again, and revive it? Are you in earnest? Here we stand before an atrocity so appalling that we seek in vain for a parallel on the darkest pages of history; we search in vain the darkest corners of the human heart to find a motive or a reason that might excuse a crime so ridiculous, for its folly, a folly so disgraceful for its wickedness, [Great applause.] But, thank God, it is impossible. [Tremendous cheering.]

You think you can stem the irresistible current of events with your contrivances of political legardmain with your peace which is treason, and your war, which is fraud; with your hypocritical protests against a tyranny which does not exist, and your awful imposition of a Union "as it was" and cannot again be. With these pigny weapons you think you can avert the sweep of gigantic forces! Poor schemers, you might as well try to bring a railroad train running at full speed, back to its starting point by butting your little heads against the locomotive. You might as well try to catch in your arms, the falling waters of the Niagara in the midst of the cataraet, to carry them back to their source. [Loud applause.] In vain you sacrifice your honor for what is infamous. In vain you jeopardize the life of the nation for what is dead! The doom of your cause is written in the stars. [Enthusiastic cheers.] If you love yourselves, and want to secure the respect of your children, then, I beseech you, leave the scandalous and hopeless task to the ignorant and brainless, who may show as an excuse for the mad attempt, the weakness of their minds, and to those hardened villains who have become as insensible to the secret lash of conscience as to the open contempt of mankind. But if you will not, then happy those of you whose names will sink into utter oblivion, for only they will escape the ignominious distinction of becoming a mark for the detestation of posterity. Revive slavery in the midst of the nineteenth century! And you dare to hope that the American people will aid in this crazy attempt—in this crime against justice, liberty and civilization—in this treason against future generations? You dare to expect the American nation to commit suicide that slavery may live? Poor men desert! You are undone. You do not seem to know that he must fall who appeals to the cowardice of the American people. [Enthusiastic applause.] Get out of the way of the nation who marches with a firm step and a proud heart after the martial drum-beat of her destiny. She feels that the struggle of ages compresses itself into the portentous crisis of this hour. It is for coming centuries the light and the shadow of her history. Her war was once only a patriotic dream rise into magnificent sunlight reality; Liberty! Liberty and Union! one and inseparable! now and forever! [Long-continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

Special Notices.

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Dr. M. H. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers to any department of dentistry.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinction of appearance so inviting in the bells of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by A. HAGAN and O. HAGAN, New York. Every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

LYON'S KATHIRON.

Kathiron is from the Greek word "Kathiro" or "Katharo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies, for it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again proved and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and application which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates dandruff and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray. It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathiron. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

DIARRHGEA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst forms of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Another says he was "discharged" from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resource tried Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar testimonials from these letters. Why do not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is very short and one of our men in a very bad condition sent one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors could not cure his case. He was sent for. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. 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Wants, Sales, Bents, &c.

FOR SALE—A two story dwelling house, in good order, on the corner of Bank and Wall streets. Reasonable price. Apply to J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, for sixteen to eighteen years old—one who is not afraid to work, and can bring good references—none other need apply. A. PALMER & SON, oct19d1w10

TO RENT—A good FARM of 80 acres, 2 1/2 miles from the city, a good house, granary, sheds and water for cattle. Apply to J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—We want good wood choppers immediately. We pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per cord, and the chopping is in the best timber. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—A splendid upright piano for sale very low by W. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A small FARM of 2 1/2 miles out of the city. For particulars inquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

TAKEN UP—On the farm of the subscriber in the town of Janesville, on or about the 1st inst., a RED HEPBER, supposed to be about three years old. The owner is desirous to recover property, pay charges and take her away. W. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second Street, in the Second Ward. Two room apart on the second floor. Inquire of H. A. YOSHIDA, agent.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED—Wanted by McKAY & BROS., several men to chop wood, for which the following price will be paid: \$1.00 per cord in the country and \$1.25 within the city limits. Persons will not be required to pile it, as it will be drawn away as fast as cut down. McKAY & BROS., 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

TAKEN UP—By the Subscriber, in the town of Janesville, on the 1st inst., three COLES—one small 2-year old gelding with a ring hole on both hind feet, one brown gelding with a white rubbled eye, and one bay filly, all of the same age. The owner is desirous to recover property, pay charges and take them away. W. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

SEALER'S NOTICE—I hereby give notice to all parties in this city, doing in any article either weighed or measured, that I am now prepared to test and seal all such weights and measures, and that I may be found at the City Treasurer's Office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. and from 10 P. M. to 1 P. M. W. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

3840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in the towns of Center, Magnolia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth, in Rock County, Wisconsin. For terms of sale apply to J. J. R. Pender, Janesville, Wis.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—I now offer for sale at a great bargain a splendid FARM, situated 1/2 mile west of the city limits, just outside the city limits. Sold farm contains 40 acres of choice land. The buildings are new and in good condition; a good well of water, a large barn, a good house, a good outbuilding, a good well of water and a good stream, which will be sold cheap for cash, or time given for part of payment. For further particulars apply on the premises or at the City Treasurer's Office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. and from 10 P. M. to 1 P. M. W. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—Two Farms, one situated in the town of Rock, 1/2 mile south of the city limits, containing 100 acres, 30 acres under cultivation, about 60 acres of timber and the balance of good meadow land, there is a good new dwelling house, a good well of water and a good stream, which will be sold cheap for cash, or time given for part of payment. For further particulars apply on the premises or at the City Treasurer's Office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. and from 10 P. M. to 1 P. M. W. J. H. Smith, 100 South Water Street, Janesville, Wis.

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Drugs and Medicines.

GREAT PANIC SALE

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

DRUGS! GROCERIES!

PAINTS, OILS, & C., & C.

J. PALMER & SON'S

DRUG & GROCERY STORE

WEST MILWAUKEE ST., JANEVILLE, WIS.

We have in stock and to arrive, among others, the following staples:

For the Next Ten Days.

At figures that DEFY COMPETITION. The following are our prices for some of the leading articles:

Good Brown Sugar, formerly 25c, now 20c.

Choice Coffee, 25c, 20c.

Best Tea, 15c, 10c.

Choice Green Tea, 15c, 10c.

Choice Black Tea, 15c, 10c.

Choice Orange Oil, 15c, 10c.

Choice Lemon Oil, 15c, 10c.

Choice Peppermint Oil, 15c, 10c.

Choice Eucalypti, 15c, 10c.

Choice Clove Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Vanilla Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Nutmeg Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Allspice Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Ginger Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Mustard Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Horseradish Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Celery Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Parsley Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Onion Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Garlic Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Shallot Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Chive Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Leek Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Asparagus Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Broccoli Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Cauliflower Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Turnip Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Potato Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Sweet Potato Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Yams Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Cassava Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Tapioca Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Arrowroot Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Corn Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Molasses Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Honey Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Maple Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Choice Birch Syrup, 15c, 10c.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

MRS. BEALE!

HATS & CAPS!

Spring Styles of Silk Hats!

ALL KIND OF STRAW GOODS!

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!

OLD HATS REPAIRED!

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT!

Superior Beauty and Style!

THE LATEST STYLES

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. H. BROWN'S

HAT AND CAP STORE!

Myers Block,

A large stock of goods, consisting of:

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

Also a fine assortment of Caps for men and boys for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

Spring style of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

CONFORMATEUR!

And are prepared to take measures and make Hats to

ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

Our Entire Stock

W. H. BROWN.

J. A. DENELL,

REGULATOR

JUST RECEIVED

SILVER WARE,

CASTORS, CASK BASKETS,

TEA SETS, SPOON HOLDERS,

NAPKIN RINGS, and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

Agent for the celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK.

GIVE ME A CALL,

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

N. SWAGER,

dealer and manufacturer of

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

will announce to the citizens of Janesville, Rock and

adjoining counties, that he has on hand the largest

and best selected stock of furniture that has ever been

in Janesville, and notwithstanding the great rise in

prices of labor, material, etc., he is not only able but

determined to sell his immense stock of furniture for

the next 60 days

Without any Advance in Price

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK CASH STORE!!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

Dry Goods Trade!

PANIC PRICES

FOR TWO WEEKS!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK MARKED

DOWN!

On a Gold Basis of \$1.25 to \$1.50,

Which is from

45 to 50 per cent. below present

values!

PRINTS MARKED DOWN!

10 cents a yard.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETING

Marked down 10 cents a yard.

DELAINES MARKED DOWN!

10 cents a yard.

LINENS MARKED DOWN!

25 to 50 cents a yard.

And all other goods of this season, purchased in the

same proportion.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

of French Merinos, Alpaca, Mohairs and all of our

Plain Dress Goods are of last season's purchases. Con-

sequently we are selling them at least 50 per cent. less

than the present market prices. In these goods we

have a very extensive stock, and they all competition.

Our entire stock of Dress Goods will be sold for the

next two weeks at last year's prices.

LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKING.

We have a very large stock of these goods, that we

are selling at least 25 per cent. below the present

market prices.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

200 doz. Skirts now on sale. Having contracted early

in this season with the manufacturers for skirts before

the great rise, we are enabled to sell them at just

fifty cents on the dollar on what they are worth now.

WOOLEN GOODS

25 per cent. below this or any other market. We

would give the particular situation of persons wishing

to buy cloths, or garments made to order, to explain

how our stock of cloths, as it is by far the most exten-

sive stock in this city, and second to none in the State.

Our entire stock of Merinos, Alpaca, Mohairs and

Cheviot, Beaver, Silk, Mixtures, Double and Great

Coats, and our entire stock of Plain Woollens are of

last season's purchases, consequently it is perfectly new

Miscellaneous.

E. S. BARROWS has the pleasure

of announcing the following list of

PARLOR COAL STOVES

for the trade of 1894-5, which comprise the leading

stoves of the year—

P. P. Stewart's Gas Burner,

MORNING GLORY,

LITTLEFIELD'S Parlor Furnaces,

EMPIRE GAS BURNER,

MORNING LIGHT,

SEAVEY'S GAS BURNER.

Also a choice collection of

CHEAP COAL STOVES!!

all of which will be found on exhibition at his store,

and for which orders are solicited. Owing to a very

great demand some of the above can only be furnished

to order, and orders can only be filled in their turn.

Orders received for Littlefield's Furnaces, also Seavey's

Furnaces for heating houses.

VERY IMPORTANT.

I have in stock a cheap and very effective Window

Blind Lock, by which the blind is securely fastened so

that it cannot be opened from the outside.

See 22d Jan 6th—651 E. S. BARROWS.

CLOCKS, JEWELRY & SPECTA-

CLES made to order by

H. WETTSTEIN,

Legal Advertisements.

WAF-
boards,
inter-
200

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the City of Jacksonville, Fla., will be held at the City Hall, Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday, September 15, 1934, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The business to be transacted at the meeting is as follows:

1. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
2. To receive and consider the report of the Auditor of the City of Jacksonville for the year ending June 30, 1934.
3. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
4. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
5. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
6. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
7. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
8. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
9. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.
10. To receive and consider the report of the Board of Directors for the year ending June 30, 1934.

The Board of Directors of the City of Jacksonville, Fla., is composed of the following members:

NAME	TERM
W. H. H. H.	1934-1935
J. H. H. H.	1935-1936
H. H. H. H.	1936-1937
H. H. H. H.	1937-1938
H. H. H. H.	1938-1939
H. H. H. H.	1939-1940
H. H. H. H.	1940-1941
H. H. H. H.	1941-1942
H. H. H. H.	1942-1943
H. H. H. H.	1943-1944
H. H. H. H.	1944-1945
H. H. H. H.	1945-1946
H. H. H. H.	1946-1947
H. H. H. H.	1947-1948
H. H. H. H.	1948-1949
H. H. H. H.	1949-1950
H. H. H. H.	1950-1951
H. H. H. H.	1951-1952
H. H. H. H.	1952-1953
H. H. H. H.	1953-1954
H. H. H. H.	1954-1955
H. H. H. H.	1955-1956
H. H. H. H.	1956-1957
H. H. H. H.	1957-1958
H. H. H. H.	1958-1959
H. H. H. H.	1959-1960
H. H. H. H.	1960-1961
H. H. H. H.	1961-1962
H. H. H. H.	1962-1963
H. H. H. H.	1963-1964
H. H. H. H.	1964-1965
H. H. H. H.	1965-1966
H. H. H. H.	1966-1967
H. H. H. H.	1967-1968
H. H. H. H.	1968-1969
H. H. H. H.	1969-1970
H. H. H. H.	1970-1971
H. H. H. H.	1971-1972
H. H. H. H.	1972-1973
H. H. H. H.	1973-1974
H. H. H. H.	1974-1975
H. H. H. H.	1975-1976
H. H. H. H.	1976-1977
H. H. H. H.	1977-1978
H. H. H. H.	1978-1979
H. H. H. H.	1979-1980
H. H. H. H.	1980-1981
H. H. H. H.	1981-1982
H. H. H. H.	1982-1983
H. H. H. H.	1983-1984
H. H. H. H.	1984-1985
H. H. H. H.	1985-1986
H. H. H. H.	1986-1987
H. H. H. H.	1987-1988
H. H. H. H.	1988-1989
H. H. H. H.	1989-1990
H. H. H. H.	1990-1991
H. H. H. H.	1991-1992
H. H. H. H.	1992-1993
H. H. H. H.	1993-1994
H. H. H. H.	1994-1995
H. H. H. H.	1995-1996
H. H. H. H.	1996-1997
H. H. H. H.	1997-1998
H. H. H. H.	1998-1999
H. H. H. H.	1999-2000
H. H. H. H.	2000-2001
H. H. H. H.	2001-2002
H. H. H. H.	2002-2003
H. H. H. H.	2003-2004
H. H. H. H.	2004-2005
H. H. H. H.	2005-2006
H. H. H. H.	2006-2007
H. H. H. H.	2007-2008
H. H. H. H.	2008-2009
H. H. H. H.	2009-2010
H. H. H. H.	2010-2011
H. H. H. H.	2011-2012
H. H. H. H.	2012-2013
H. H. H. H.	2013-2014
H. H. H. H.	2014-2015
H. H. H. H.	2015-2016
H. H. H. H.	2016-2017
H. H. H. H.	2017-2018
H. H. H. H.	2018-2019
H. H. H. H.	2019-2020
H. H. H. H.	2020-2021
H. H. H. H.	2021-2022
H. H. H. H.	2022-2023
H. H. H. H.	2023-2024
H. H. H. H.	2024-2025
H. H. H. H.	2025-2026
H. H. H. H.	2026-2027
H. H. H. H.	2027-2028
H. H. H. H.	2028-2029
H. H. H. H.	2029-2030
H. H. H. H.	2030-2031
H. H. H. H.	2031-2032
H. H. H. H.	2032-2033
H. H. H. H.	2033-2034
H. H. H. H.	2034-2035
H. H. H. H.	2035-2036
H. H. H. H.	2036-2037
H. H. H. H.	2037-2038
H. H. H. H.	2038-2039
H. H. H. H.	2039-2040

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Court for Rock county in the above entitled case
 in favor of the above named plaintiff and against
 the above named defendant and in default of ap-
 pearance, I have levied upon and shall sell at pub-
 lic auction, the highest bidder, on
THE 4th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D.
AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, at the
office of the Hyatt House Block, in the city of An-
kenosha, in the County of Rock, in the State of Wis-
consin, the following described real estate, to-wit:
 which the above defendant had on the 18
 July, 1889, or at any time since that date, in
 following real property situated in the town of
 corner of Rock and Madison streets, directed
 the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter
 No. fourteen (14); Also that part of the quarter
 quarter of the southwest of section
 (14), being
 southwest corner of section number eleven (11)
 forty rods; (thence east forty rods; the
 north boundary line of said section number
 thence west eighty rods to the place
 line, in town four north of range, twelve east
 town five and six in block four; lot four in block
 four, twenty-five, in block four, lots three, four
 twenty-five, in block four, lots three, twenty-
 five, five in block one; lots two, two,

tion at 18, for
a Falls;
points
to
L. Luxurians
is, running
and Clere
points east
Company's
men
Agent.

ROAD
ION.

Mail.—The morning mail leaves for the center of Bridge street, thence west and 77½ to 103 streets. Also the following piece of land: Bounded on the north by Bridge street, east by Eighth street, the south by the center of Bridge street, and the west conveyed to and by John L. Sharb and one James Manser, and west by the above piece of land, being in all about two and one half acres, to be sold for the amount due the State of Wisconsin, with costs of sale, dated Nov. 28, 1864.

R. T. PEMBERTON,
Sheriff of Rock County.

CONVEY & HAYES, Att'ys for Plaintiffs.
3853½ 34th Avenue.

TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.
Rock County.

Office of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors of said County.

Notice is hereby given that the following town, situated in the City of Janesville in the State of Wisconsin, was sold on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1861, (the same day Tuesday of said month,) for the taxes

charges due thereon for the year 1886, and
and said lot is hereby foreclosed. Now, therefore, it
and said lot shall be redeemed from said sale on
on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1886, before
years and nine months from said sale of said
1886, the same of said parcels thereof shall be
unredeemed at the date last aforesaid, will be
and conveyed to the purchaser thereof. The
priced below, but not exceeding the amount
calculated to the last day of redemption.

Mitchell's Addition to Janesville.
To whom applied. Description.
Levi Adams. Lot 57
Janesville, Sept. 26, 1884.
The Board of County Supervisors of the County
dow 14970.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Circuit
Rock County—Orin N. Gorton, plaintiff,
William H. Douglas and others, defendants.
In and for the County of Rock, State of Wis.
this court, made on the 26th day of November
favor of the above named plaintiff and against
above named defendants, I will sell as the law
directs, to satisfy said judgment, the following

ON THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864
 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on and
 near in front of the First National Bank, in the
 city of Jacksonville, all that piece of land situate in
 the town and township of Alachua, known and designat-
 ed by the metes and bounds of the following section,
 to wit, one, two, three and four of range twelve
 and containing eighteen acres, and being a square
 of land situate in the north west corner of sec-
 tion one, township of Alachua, range twelve, and
 such and such part thereof as shall be and may be
 satisfied the amount due the plaintiff in said
 judgment with costs of suit. Dated Sept. 25, 1864.
 C. W. HAWES, Atty. Genl. 1864
 C. W. HAWES, Atty. Genl. 1864

SHERIFF'S SALE—Circuit
 Court—County—John A. Duranham, plain-
 tiff versus Robert Bennett and Elizabeth Bennett, defend-
 ants. In pursuance of a writ of execution issued by
 this Court made on the 24th day of September
 in favor of the above named plaintiff and against
 the above named defendants, I will sell as the law
 in this behalf directs, to the highest bidder,

ON THURSDAY DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864

8:45 P. M.
 needed to
 in the
 n. Supp.
 applicant
 TERS,
 's, John
 wifeless